THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7034.

MORNING EDITION----THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852. President has declined to enter into a diplomatic correspondence with the British government upon this subject, yet I do not understand that he would have any objections to such a measure, if Congress should take upon itself the responsibility of inviting his sotion; and I feel assured that the President would be gratified to see the accomplishment, by means that might appear to him proper, as he expressed upon a recent occasion the sympathies that an American citizen, and an American chief megistrate, felt under such circumstances. But there is a mode in which this expression of maternal feeling may be obtained, and this difficulty, and others avoided, and that is by modifying the resolution so that it shall not require a formal communication to the British government, but shall be merely the expression of the deep interest the American people feel in the fate of these explassour hope that they will speedly be restored to the condition of free mea. This course would require no formal diplomatic correspondence, though it would make part of our legislative history, testifying the feelings of the people, and would become known to the British government through their minister, er through our own, in an informal way, as is often the case, and also by the public journals, the moral effort would be as great as a more direct application. I cannot believe that the British cabinet would hestate to yield to a wish of this country, unexceptionably expressed. Is it rurprising that the sympathy of the whole American people is so generally awakened by mistortunes as deplorable as these cases present, and which appeal so powerfully to the best feelings of our nature, and in an especial manner to that large class of our follow citizens who trace their origin to Ireland? Whenever there is political oppressed and in head and his hands, when the suffering is within his reach. Ireland has furnished, and yet furnishes, a great portion of our emigrant population, whose worth, talent, and industry, have added largely to the power and

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

BALES ST AUUTION. A UCTION NOTICE—GROCERIES, SEGARS, INDIge, Raisins, Brandy, &c.—Friday, Jan. 89, at 10½
celeek, at 8 Day street, corner Green with atreet, Indigo,
Fig Blue. Curracts, Raisins. Figs. Candles, Soap. Starch,
Rice. Sugar, Segars, Tebacc. Chesauts, Walnuts, Gin,
Brandy, Whickey, Wines, Pickles, Scales, Counters, &c.
W. A. CARTER, Auctioner, 8 Dev street,
corner Greenwich.

A UCTION NOTICE.—THOS. BELL, AUCTIONEER.—By H. N. Bush.—At 1036 o'clock, on Friday, at 10 North William street, will be sold a valuable stock of Dry Goods. Clething, Saloon Furniture, Segars, Liquors, Jowelry, &c. &c.

A UCTION —TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON the premises, on Saturday, the 31st inst, at 10 o'clock, A.M., the lease, furniture and fixtures of the Porter House and Bowling Saloon, No. 200 South street. Terms cash. Possessian immediately.

BEENARD HENDRICKSON, Auctioneer.

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTION EER, PEREMPTO-A DRIAN II. MULLER, AUCTION EER.—PEREMPTO-A 77 sale of twolve valuable lots in the city of Brooklya.

Adrian H Muller will sell, at auction, on Thursday, Ja-nuary 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M, at Montague Hall, Brook-lyn, five Lots, situate on the southerly side of Flushias avenue, commencing on the southwest corner of Franklin avenue, each 24 feet in width, and varying in depth from 50 feet 5 inches to 56 feet 2 lunces; seven Lots on the westerly side of Franklin avenue, immediately in the rear of the last Saccribed lots, each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 115 feet 6 inches to 119 feet. For maps, apply to the quetienser, No. 7 Wallatreet.

JACOB BOGART AUCTIONEER-STORE NO. 15
Spruce street -Contrabia's sale of Clothing, at halfpast ten object, on Friday night, at the Auction Room,
consisting of men's Overcoate dress and fock do. Fants,
Vests, Hosery, Alpana Birching, Summer Goods, Office
Coate, S.a., &c., JOEN W. SOMBELINDYRE, Consisted

Cases, Co., acc. JOHN W. SCHELINDYRE. Constable.

R. C. KEEP, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEES SALE OF Cabinet Furniture, to-morrow (Friday), at 10% o'clock, as sales roem, to Nacasua street, near Fetton.—K. C. Keep will sell as auction, as above, a large stock of reseword, malegary, and wainuts parlor, dising room and chamber Furniture, of good quality, all of which has been manufactured for the city result trade, and is particularly worthy of the attention of purchasers, as the whole will be sold without reserve, by order of assignees, consisting of it mahogany and wainut Bookcases and feoretaries, reserved lie marble top countre Tables, various patterns mahogany parlor Furniture, on suite, covered in rich satin broestelle; marble top countre Tables, various patterns mahogany parlor Furniture, on suite, covered in rich satin broestelle; marble top and other Drossing Bureaus and Washttands, mahogany from and other Hesshads, united chamber Furniture, on suite. Sofas, coay and other Chairs in variety, cettage rush seast Chairs, iteca-ated Sofas, fancy Tables, Bookenard, and general assortment of good Furniture. Also two rosewood Plannfortes, of excellent tone and flaish. Also, two large iron Safes, and several office Destas. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

TERENCE BOVIER AUCTIONEER, STORE INC. CHAT.

TERENCE BOYLE, AUCTIONERR. STORE 185 CHAT-ham tires. This day, at 10½ o'clock, at 225 Grand street, the furniture of a private family. One elegant Book Gase, Bore. Sofa Bedsead, Markie-top Courter Tables, Ma-hegany Chairs, Gard Tables, Lacies Work Tables, Damask Windew Curtains, Hat Stands, Oil Cloths, Brussels and Legrain Carpets. French Eshonany Bedstonds, Stair Car-pets and Rods, Foather Beds and Bridding, Kitchen Furni-sure, &c.

TERENCE BOYLE, AUCTIONEER-STORE NO. 185 Chatham street.—On Friday, the 50th, at 10% o'clock, at No. 125 First avenue, the stock and Fixtures of a Fancy Biore, comprising Filks. Helery, Lace, Ribbons, Gloves. Cutlery, and everything in a fancy thread and needle stors,

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—THE GENTREL three story brick houses Nos. 112 and 114 West Twenty-cighth street. 20 feet 2 inches in front. 19 feet 6 inches in rear, by 61 feet in depth, new and in complete order, furnished with Croten bath, range, water closets, &c. Also the lot on the assumement of Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, together with the two adjoining lots on the Seventh avenue. The above property will be seld at public anotion at the Merchants Exchange, on Treaday morning, February 3, at 12 °clock, by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., unless previously disposed of.

MAPS OF THE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE All and on Sixty-third street, to be sold January 30th, are now ready. Maps of the property on Twenty tith and Twenty-sixth streets, to be sold Fobraury 5th, are also ready. Also, maps of property on Forsy cighth and Forty-ninh streets. First avenue and avonue A, to be sold Fobraury 10th. Also, maps of property on Kighth avonue, Sixty-sixth and fixty-seventh streets, and Seventh avenue, to be sold Fobruary 12th. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall street.

ARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF UP-TOWN Building Lots, improved property, at anction.—We invite the attention of expitalises and others to the large sale of real state, by Anthony J. Biccoker, this day, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of fifty eig desirable lots of ground, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by Third and Pourth avenue, and by Seventy-minth and Eightisth streets; Seventy, minth street is 100 loct wide, and has the Croton water running through it. The great part, from juty-sixth to Eventy-synth attact, is in the immediate vicinity of this property.

WALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION — Authory J. Bleecher will sell at auction, on Thurs' day, February 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange New York, the three story and basement frame house and lot of ground, known as No. 36 Bergen street, in the city of Brooklyn. The lot's 22 by 100 feet in depth; the house 22 by 36 fant, filled in with brick to the pank, and finished in good style, with marble mantels, 36 For full particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET-A HOUSE AND LOT AT Dobbs Forry. The house is a large and commodious abree story frame building, with out house staahed, suits ble for a public house or private residence, being within a few rods of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. For terms, inquire of M. M. CALEB, 109 Broad street, New York.

POR SALE-THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE with it No. 55 South Eighth street, Williamsbury; all in good order, with gas introduced. Size of lot, 25x100 icet, 53,000 can remain on bond and mertages for three years. Apply to E H. ENSIGN, 50 Ann street. AOB SALE-A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN ST. MARKS
place-two thirds of purchase money can remain on
bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to
GEO. L. PRIDE, No. 3 Broad street.

MOR BALE OR EXCHANGE—HOURES AND LOTS IN this city, Broshlyw, Williamsburg, Albany, and Pushberpio, Alac. Farms et all since and prices, in Westchester, Dutchess, Ulaser, Grange, and Enchland counties; O acres of choice Garden Land, near Williamsburg; 90 acres on the railrond near New Rochelle; and a great many others in different parts, and will be seld very lower watkins & Hing, 458 Broadway.

TOR BALE-A HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BATHING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON FOR A sale—Now deing a first rate business—will be sold for \$5,000—which is only the value of the furniture and fixures Also, a lease of the premiees for sale; or will be lot to the furnitusers at a medicially yearly rent. A person of the purchase meany can retain on bend and morigage. Address "Bath," at this office.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR BALE OR ENCHANGE FOR Landing two fundamed acres, two farm near Troy, N. Y. containing two fundamed acres, two farm houses and outbuildings.—three railroads within one mile of the premises. Address 'I arm,' at this office.

BILLIAND SALOON FOR SALE, NOW DOING A good business. Inquire of GRIFFIFH & DECKER. Billiard Table Manufacturers, No. 90 Ann street.

Dilliard Table Banulacturers, No. 20 Ann street.

INARM FOR Sale- A FIRST RATE FARM, OF ABOUT

46 acres, will fenced with stone wall, two good houses,
two good barns, and other outbuildings, excellent water,
good ordhard, and other right, all in complete order, singsight of Daries, Fairfield county, Ct. 42 miles from New
York by New York and New Mayon Religend, 115 miles from
Daries Depoit, 15 miles from market stone landing. Would
pall a part or the whole-terms case-or exchange for properly in the city of New York or Brocklyn. For particulars, 12 quite at 56 Colombia street, New York.

#PUBLIC PLACE FOR SALE - A CASH CUSTOMER, a (theot (\$5.00.) can meet with a chance to make a probable investment. The place is a Howling and Hillard Calcon, in shie best part of the city, new doing a business from \$100 bo \$130 per week. Address this office, in a note garded w.

D ESTAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE -ONE STRAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE -ONE STRAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE -ONE SECOND SALE -ONE SECOND

CITABLE TO LET, IN THE VIDINITY OF ESSEX Market, Would make a good stand for a feed store or wheelveright shop. Also, a Herre for a sie. Apply at No. 31 Physician attact.

PR'O LET-PURNISHED, WITH ROARD, TWO LARGE & Reome on the third floor, with large pantries, saisable for families, or santtenes who would five together; also, a small roam. Apply at 20 St. Mark's place.

Two LET IMMIDIATELY, HALF OF HOUSE 105 I Twolish struck between Fifth and Stata avenues, no-furnished, with privilege of retaining whois or partatter to Eng. Apoly on the premise.

Variou. Apply on the premises. FETO LET AND WANTED .- A FAULT OCCUPPING

TIO LET -TWO BROWN STORE FRONT THREE and 5th bounds in Pacifical real South Brook by, the Man Sin State of the bandsome row between West and the State of the Sta

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. INTERESTING CONCRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THE EXILED IRISH PATRIOTS. Senatorial Movement for their Release.

Mr. Foote's Compromise Resolutions again

SPEECHES OF GEN. CASS AND OTHERS.

Taken Up. The House Engaged on the Mexican

Indemnity Bill. Another Lengthy and Exciting Debate.

The Conduct of Officials and Financiers Overhauled.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT ALBANY.

The Capitol and Churches all Filled with Teetotallers.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MCVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Politics - Marine Disasters-Fires, die., des, des.

WHIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1852. The Senate commenced business at half past twelve.

THE RELEASE OF THE EXILED IBISH PATRIOTS. Mr. Casa, (dem.) of Mich., presented some resolutions passed at a meeting in Detroit, in favor of the interposition of the good offices of the United States to effec the release of Smith O'Brien, and the other Irish exiles. He addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Bernien, (whig) of Ga., called for the reading of the resolutions, and they were read.

Mr. Cass said that he held in his hands a copy of a series of resolutions adopted at one of the most respectable public meetings ever held at Detroit, at which the

Messrs. Hale, Butler, and Smelos, continued the

Governor of the State presided, on the subject pending before the Senate, for the intercession of this government with England, to obtain the release of Smith O'Brien and other exiled Irish patriots, now suffering

ment with England, to obtain the release of Smith O'Brien and other exited Irish patriots, now suffering for political offences in the British penal colonies in the Southern Ocean. He concurred fully in the sentiments expressed in these resolutions, which he thought bad been prepared with good feeling and judgment, and in the measures that it is desired that the government should adopt. For my part, said he, I see no political objections, no indelicacy, even in such a course—not of interference, in my view, but of merciful suggestion, and a just tribute to the advancing opinions of the age. How much nobler is the friendly expression of interest and hope like this, conceived and communicated in a proper spirit of deference and respect for another power, than the negry remonstrances which crowd the pages of diplomatic history, in erery age of the world' Such a proceeding is an intercourse of good offices, homorable to the motives of the country adopting it and to the country receiving it, if received, as it is hoped it will be in this case, with the feelings of confidence and regard which dictate our action. Of course, it imposes no obligation on either party. The certainty of its favorable issue could not fail to strengthen the tics of anily between England and the United States. The government of that country well know that this is not a case where our application is uncalled for, or which originates in unworthy motives. It knows well that a considerable portion of our population is connected with Ireland, either by birth or descent; and that many of them niso are connected by ties of blood. With the unfortunate exiles they sympathize deeply, as did, indeed, the whole American population. With the hard fate of the banished patriots, a similar feeling, he had no doubt, prevailed to a considerable extent in England—a feeling which they never fail to display when such occurrences take place in other countries. It has been said that thus proceeding will call the object of the fail to a considerable extent in Englan

and also been barded has we highly be embarrassed hereafter by the very precedent applied to ourselves, which it was now sought to establish. A great change has taken place in the opinions of the world on the subject of political effences. They nowhere carry with them rereproach or shame; they violate, indeed, existing laws, but they generally originate in most praiseworthy motives, and are pursued at the hezard of every earthly good, as Washington and a host of other illustrious men, in ancient and modern days, pusued their patriotic enterprises. Nothing more distinctly mask the improved condition of public feeling than the abolition, by all constitutional governments, of those atrocious and revolting punishments once inexorably inflicted by power upon patriotism. To feel and express commisseration for such victims, is now acknowledged to be consistent with every principle of the most rigid morality. They are recognized as being unfortunate, but not victous. Indeed, they are often noble men, as are those whose case engages our attention, and who deserve the kind interest of the world, both from their motives and their character, and size from the position, once high but now low, to which they have fallen, in consequence of an effort made, not for themselves, but for their country. There is not the slightest danger that such a national application will ever be made in any case; but in one like this, which is as far from moral guilt, as innocence is from crime, let no one fast that this example will ever be used or aboused for the purpose of intermediling with the erdinary criminal proceedings of other powers. The victous will find no commisseastion for their punishment, nor will any friendly hand be stretched forth to aid them. And even in this case, however much our interest might have been excited, it would have probably led to no action, had we not found a justification in the circumstances stated. There is, therefore, no grounds to apprehend that national and the most of the term to apply it to a case like caliers, or that they would lead to fil will, or misunder studding. As to improper interference, it was an entire misconstruction of the term to apply it to a case like this. It is not interference at all—it is intercession. It is a sinville request, made from the best notives, in the best spirit, and presented in most unexceptionable lances, and it leaves the British government free to not it own pleasure without giving us the slightest offence, should the result be unsuccessful. How such course can be construed into improper interference, surpasses my powers of comprehension as it did two years ago to understand how the refusal to make an appropriation to maintain a minister at the Court of Vienna could be an unjustifiable interference with the Austrian gerernment; and after yoursling myself upon the subject, time and time again, I am just as much in the dark as ever. It is best to let a little common sense into our diplomatic

principlishie interference with the Austrian government; and after younding myself upon the arbitet, time and time again, I am just as much in the darks ever. It is best to let a little common sense into cur diplomatic questions, and not be too sensitive as to the expression of cur sentiments, under preper circumstances. Depend upon it we shall heat preserve our own self-respect by such a course, and secure the respect of the world. If this request is granted, it would be an act that would produce a most favorable effect upon the people of this country, and if refused, there the matter wouldend; unless indeed, the British government should so far forget what is due to it elf and to us, as to give a rude answer, now justified by the circumstances, nor the manner of the application. He has no belief that such a gravintous fully would be committed, and even if it were, we should not some means of not being loft in debt upon the coasion. National dipitly is a good thing; but let us not be everlastingly afraid that cure is in danger. As to the encouragement that this step would give to similar applications by other powers to us, it did not give him the least concern. When cuch a case occurs here, and a like interest is felt elsewhere, and from like circumstances, and an intercession is made for a similar object, he trusted it would be received in the best feelings, and granted, to, unless there are far stronger objections to the measure than there appears to be in the present instance. If there could be any fear, which he was satisfied there would not, that, in the release of these banished sufferers, they might again become dangerous, let them be sent this great asylum of the oppressed of all nations, where we will be ready to receive them, and admit them to all the privileges of our political system, as soon as the previsions of our constitution will permit us. If I regaind hall thair departure, we should welcome their strival. He would say one word on the subject of prements, whore appearance he arithmy has been

Mr. Hunne, (dem.) of Va. from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to remit and refund the duties paid on goods, wares, and merchandise destroyed by fire.

Lawson the United States.

Mr. Branner, (dem.) of Me., reported a joint resolution providing for the purchase of the minth volume of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Rore's conserence and the compromise measures a definitive settlement of the slavery question. Mr. Dava, (whig) of Mass., said be had voted on three or four of the coapromise measures, yet he was considered as an opponent of the whole. He was opposed to this resolution, He desired to see harmony and peace pervade the land; but agitation without the Capitol was not to be put downly sglintion without it. The best way was, to let these measures sions, and not keep up sgittation by attempting to give them new vigor and life. He examined the several compromise acts—the admission of California—the Texas Boundary bili—the aboution of slavery in the blettiet of Columbia. He had voted for these. These measures were final, and could not be disturbed. He had wited against the territorial billa because he was opposed to the further extension of slavery. He, at that time, was in favor of admitting New Mcxloo as a State, because the constitution she had formed ercoluded slavery; and, if she had been admitted with that constitution, the slavery question would be for ever settled within her limits. The resolution now before the Senate proposes to make these territory acts finalities, which sould not be repealed or amended. He thought this altogether wrong. The day would come when New Mexico would be admitted as a State, and when territorial acts would have to give way for Brate constitutions. He had voted against the Fugitive Slave law. The color of the part of the contitution when her the constitution is the part of the contitution when her the part of the state part of the contitution is the part of the state part of the state

two r anding amendments, one proposed by Hr. Marshalb continuous by substraining the influence of windom and mover. If success failow the effort, it would be a highest page in our listory, than is supplied by the blood size and ment successed of our battle fields. I half, said Mr. Cara, were for the original restriction, even it is not modified. Income the a) ment to be made at such time, and in such mauner so may be most acceptable to the Mexican government and the other, proposed by Mr Johnson, (dem.) of Teun to raid a provise that the instalments be paid to the

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jul. 28, 1952 BELATIVE TO THE TRANSLUTIONS OF OFFICIALS AND PINAN

went into Convenietes of the Whole on the State of the Union on One Mexican Indomnity bill, appropriators three mills, as one hundred and eighty thousand collars The Cor mitter without debate, roted on and rejected

request of the Mexican government. He specifically arraigned the administration at the bar of public opinion, for the utter disregard of the interests committed to their care, in wronging the treasury out of large sums of money by disagreeing to the proposition of the Mexican government, and for disregarding the amity due to all nations, and especially to republics. In consequence of such disregard, the administration has not only injured our mercantile interests, but simed a blow at our political interests to be felt hereafter. There was an important question between the two governments respecting the right of way between the two oceans. We are already advertised that the Mexican government has

are already advertised that the Mexican government has given the control of this matter to England. Therefore, he arraigned the administration for allowing the advantage to be gained by our rival. He said, Mr. Webster admitted the demand was made by Mexico for this money, and that, Mr. Webster excused himself by declaring that the treaty stated time and mode of payment, and it was not in the power of this government to alter it. This was a worthless, inconsistent ples.

Mr. Johnsson, (dem.) of Tonn, offered an amendment to the amendment—provided it cause no additional expense to the United States. The conclusion, he said, is foregone, and the House is determined to endouse the course pursued by the Secretary of State. Congress is similing into more creatures to obey the high behests of the administration—to confirm whatever they may think proper to do. He condemned the bargaining with bankers to pay the money to Mexico before the appropriation was made.

very was almost a miracle. He who has no sympathy with such citizens, nor part in such sympathies, has few feelings in cummon with me.

Mr. Halm, (free roit) of N. H., cordially approved and sesented to every word that had failen from the lips of Mr. Case. He asked the Senate to excuse him for introducing personal considerations in the debate. His mother was the only child of an Irich exile, whose name was O Brien, and if he ever should fail in any proper expression of symathy for an Irish exile particularly of the name of O'Brien, then he would be false to every pulsation of his heart, and to that te which no man could be false—the memory of a deceased mother. He, therefore, felt the utmost sympathy for these exile; and life hadons feeling more strongly ruling him than any other, it was aympathy for Irish exiles, particularly O'Briens. He agreed also with the Senator in declaring Irishmen to be the friends of the oppressed everywhere. He used the term is no technical or fanatical sense. It was true that the oppressed siways found friends in the Irish. It was a maxim of common law that corporations had no souls, and, therefore, had no sympathies or feelings which generally found a place in the human heart; but he hoped this great municipal corporation of States would show the world that it had sympathy for the victims of oppressed nat deals a roul and heart, and all the sympathies of men. If, through motives of State policy, the President should decline to interpose the diplomacy of this nation to be should be some the sympathy of the American Senate, and would have its effect, whether it received the President's signature or not.

Mr. Burnen, (dem.) of S. U. had every disposition to

go forth as an expression of the sympathy of the American Senate, and would have its effect, whether it received the President's signature or not.

Mr. Strikk, (dem.) of S. C. had every disposition to take an active part in any movement which would effect the release of O'Brien, Mitchell, and others; but if the object of gentlemen was to get a pardon for these men, the means taken by some were the worst which could be resorted to. If an appeal was made to the British Queen, or to her ministers, he had no doubt but it might prove ancessful as an appeal to the clemency of Her Majesty. But if, in applying for their pardon, you cast reproaches upon the British government, for acts of tyrauny and oppression, your object will most certainly be deleated. Gentlemen might, by this course of denunciation, rouse the feelings of the frish, get their applause, and, perhaps might get their support; but he thought that, by well-timed and judicious efforts, they would succeed more corety in obtaining the pardon of O'Brien and hickney, but he was opposed to taking any step which woul result in a failure. John Bull bad resentment enough that back any attempt to enact such a reflection upoint government. He would vote for any measure or resolution which would approach the British Queen, and, so an act of elemency to these series, ask for their pardon. But any such course as this, of asking their pardon, and indirectly reproaching the British government with tyranny, he would oppose, because it would inertiably defeat the end contemplated.

Mr. Snushas (dem) of Hi. thought there was much wiscom in what the Senator had said. He desired to have the resolution on this subject fixed for an early day. He would then, when it came up, prepare a modification of it, so as to dispense with the necessity for diplomatic application.

application.
The subject was then inid on the table

sinking into mere creatures to obey the high behesits of the administration—to confirm whatever they may think proper to do. He condemned the bargaining with bankers to pay the money to Maxico before the appropriation was made.

Mr. Bavin, (dem.) of Va., replied, saying, among other things, that the Secretary of State had no authority to accept drafts from Mexico on our treasury.

Mr. Johnson responded contending that the money could have been paid directly to Mexico.

Mr. Maran, (dem.) of Va. took similar grounds.

Mr. Carrier, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment to Mr. Disney's, striking out the words "in conformity to," and inserting "pursuant to." He held that the wishes of the Mexican government should have been consulted. It is a fact that Mr. Webster turns his back on Mexico, bringing to light an inevitable suspicion.

Mr. Brosas (whig), of New York, rose to a question of order. He had no objection to the debate going on, but there was an amendment pending, to pay the money in conformity to the wishes of Mexico. The amendment Mr. Cartier proposed to subsilitate the words "pursuant to." The point is, that the argument of the gentleman should be devoted to the propriety of this amendment.

Mr. Branzer—I wrote my amendment in English. Its terms were, "in manner conforming to." and not "conformable to" the wishes of Mexico.

All the amendments were rejected, when the committee rose, and the bill was reported with his consent and approachion, from the Committee of Ways and Mexas.

The bill was reported, with his consent and approachion, from the Committee of Ways and Mexas.

He hill was reported, with his consent and approachion, from the Committee of Ways and Mexas.

Mr. Joans, (dem.), of Tennessee, explained his riews. The bill was reported, with the canendments effered, one of which proposed that the payment be made by the Secretary of the Treasury He asked, whether his democratic riends had more confidence in Thomas Cowin, than tays had in Daniel Webster?

Mr. Okayres—I have

Mr. Okayres—I have

Mr. Okay

Mr. Stanier - Oh tr. Decor - Again.
Mr. Ghomson - I will satisfy the gentleman when I come to our domestic relations.

Fr. Donne-Again.
Mr. Grophyss-I cannot dodge enough to follow that

oppression that it is impossible for him to wander out of it. Mr Giddings then alluded to the mission and els-quence of Kesaub, and agreed with that g-mtleman as to the interpretation of the laws of nations. He likewise referred to the Declaration of American Indepen-dence, and said that, upon the principles there arowed, the Hungarians attempted to establish an independent government. He insisted that our government has often interfered in behalf of the rights of struggling republics by the strongest protest. Mr. G. caused to be read a soiler of resolutions, which he intends to offer on some other occasion, altering Kossuil's views, and concludseries of resolutions, which he intends to offer on some other occasion, sürming Kossuth's views, and concluding with a resolution that the President of the United States he requested to open a correspondence with each of the reveral nations with which we have diplomatic intercourse, esking for the enforcement of the laws of nations, and the establishment of universal peace. He would unite our country with England, France and the Sublime Porte to enforce the doctrine, and protest against Russian intervention in the affairs of Hungary.

Mr Cautrus offered an amendment, provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to approbate any interference in the domestic affairs of Chub, by any of the citients of the United States. Mr. Cautrus all he offered the amendment in good faith.

Mr. Bayth rose to a question of order. The amendment was not germain to the bill.

The Charman (Stremens of Georgia) decided it was in order.

The Charmana (Stremens of Georgia) decided it was in order.

Mr Carmen said, that if a proposition was offered here to appropriate money, to be expended for the delivery of chiminals from our pentientiaries, all would your egainst it. But the reason why this mency is to be voted is that the men are guilty of political offences, and that those who have violated the neutrality laws are alone entitled to public consideration. A few years time, when there was dillustration on the northern frontier, and citizens of the United States were led to the 10 Wold in Canada, while others were transported to van Dremen's Land, and had to drag out their term of imprisonment there, and when they were released by the clemency of the British government, we heard nothing about expending money to bring them home—they were obliged to get back under the benevolence of foreigners.

nothing about expending money to bring them home—they were obliged to get back under the benevolence of foreigners.

Mr. Banky replied, saying it is the law in Virginia, and he presumed it was in Ohio, and other States, that when a man has served out his time in the penitentiary, money is always provided to buy him clothas, and read him home. After the man has excitated the offence, is it an approval of the crime to deal thustowards him. We have no power to appropriate money for the relief of individuals under the States jurisdiction, but we have for those beyond the limits of the United State, as in the case of relief of sick and disabled seamen in foreign countries. If this was done Russia would not send agun into Hungary. He was frequently interrupted by questions, which he answered, and pressed to the favorable oneign action of the House.

Mr. Bayney, of Va, said he didn't propose to debate the subject of non intervention. A proper opportunity will come up, when the Hense shall go into committee on the President's annual message, and afterwards, when a report shall be made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. What he proposed to do, was to move the committee over rice, stop the debate, and pass the bill appropriating \$6.000 for the relief of some poor and deluded citizens of our country who have prassically tested the expediency of intervening in the affairs of a coreign country. If the bill is to be passed at all, it should be now.

Mr. Canyan —Does the gentleman contrast these seamen with offenders of the neutrality laws?

nould be now.

Mr. Caurum .--Does the gentleman contrast these seaten with offenders of the neutrality laws?

Mr. Barra.--I understood the gentleman to quastion to power to make the appropriation.

Mr. Caurum.--I did not.

Mr. Barra.---If I had known that, I should not have

Mr. Barns.—If I had known that, I should not have replied to it.

Mr. Mann asked—Are those persons in Spain or on their way home: If so, at whose expense?

Mr. Barns.—They are sertainty in Spain, unless some charitable hip master is bringing them home; or unless the Queen of Spain has sent them heme; but in the absence of certain information, would it not be decent in make the appropriation to bring them home? for we only appropriate so much morey at may be measured for their relief, and we hold the President accountable for the manner of spanding the money.

The question was taken, and Mr. Carter's amendment was agreed to, by ayes 79, may 58.

Mr. Carvente, (free, oil) of Olic, moved to strike out the whole section of the bill and to insert in Reu of it, that \$500 he appropriated for the relief of the widow of Chillenden who was executed at Havana.

Mr. Carvente, H. does not matter whether he was or not (I sughter). If he was not, no money will be paid, a man, however, of such indendiable courage, ought to have been married. It was carrying the matter to far, in make this appropriation. These men went to Goba, in violation of the laws of the lond, and in the face of the warning of the President. Many or his constitution is trading on the Mississippi, had lost their all; and yet they had anyor sized, nor any one for them, to be

Mexican government by the Secretary of the Treasury under the supervision of the President."

Mr. Disser, (dem.) of Ohlo, offered an amendment that the money be paid in a manner conforming to the

Affairs of the State Capital

GRAND TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION—STRONG DEMON-STRATION IN PAVOR OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW --LEGISLATIVE DOINGS-PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS, EIC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Athany, Jan 28, 1862. The friends of temperance sade the greatest demonstration here to day, ever before exhibited in this State The procession was formed at eleven o'clock, consisting of the various orders of the cause, escorted through the streets by bands of music and a detachment of military the whole under command of Hon Mr. Snow, of the Assembly. The procession consisted of a thousand or so of men on foot, a dozen sleighs with ladies and gentlemen. and one sleigh drawn by two horses, containing the petitions of thirty thousand persons for the enactment of the Maine Liquor law. The appearance of the whole was

quite imposing.
On arriving at the Capitol, as many of the multitude as could, entered the Assembly chamber, where addresses were made by the Rev. J. Marsh, of New York, Dr. Jovett, of Massachusetts; and Wm H Burleigh, of Syra

Meetings are held in three of the churches this eye ning, at all of which places temperance s, eaches are being made. The Fon. Neal Dow author of the Maine Liquor law, is present, which gives great impuise to the

proceedings-The Legislature will be hard pressed to enact the

Maine Liquor law.
In the House, Mr. Hatch, (dem.) of Eric, rose to a pri vileged question, on account of what had been reported in the papers in regard to his action as a witness subponed before the investigating committee. He stated that he had volunteered to be examined, and in conversation with Mr Cushing, (dem.,) of Tompkins-one of the members of the committee-it was agreed that he should appear between four and five o'clock, on Monday, Before that time arrived, he was waited upon by a marshal; but he did not go. He wished all interrogatories to him to be put in writing, as he deemed it due to himself as a member of the House. "I wish to say," said Mr. Hatch "that since it has been insinuated that I had refused to testify, I wish to say that, while I deny the right of the committee to subports me before them, I shall voluntarily go before them to testify. Mr. Cushing corroborated the statement of Mr. Hatch, and remarked that the officers were sent for him, to inform him that the committee were then at leisure to hear him. He thought, by his not appearing, that it was a misapprehension. The gentleman, when he came in, was excited under the supportion that there was some design entertained to embarrars him. "We supposed, of course," said Mr. C., "that we had a right to subpouns a member of the House, but whether, when supposed, he would testify, was an other matter. If he should refuse, the committee, if they deemed the refusal of sufficient importance, would report the fact to the House," The subject then dropped.

Mr. Wright, (dem.) of cisseo, also ross to a question of privilege, and stated that a few days since, a member of the Senate, (bit. Babcock,) had accused him of having spoken improperiy on the floor of the House. The charge was, that he (Mr. W.) had charged that the Senator had a "peculiar," and this he had intended to say to that Senator before he saw his speech. Afterwards he did not feel called upon to do so. Mr. W. said the joint committee was peculiar—the canal lew was peculiar in this whole matter, and that the leaven of fraud had leavened the whole lump.

Mr. Walch, (dem.) moved to strike from the minutes the resolution citered yesterday, is relation to quicksand and hardyan, in the wants of the defunct Commercial correberated the statement of Mr. Hatch, and remarked

the resolution chered yesterday, in relation to quicksand and hardpan, in the vaults of the defunct Commercial Bank of Buffelo. No action was taken Rothing of interest was transacted in the Benate, and both houses adjourned at twelve o'clock, when the State Temperance Society took pessession of the Assembly

chamber.

Judge Conklin will give his opinion on Friday morning
on the motion made to quash the indictments against
one of the Jerry rescuers.

W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Schate. Almany, Jan. 28, 1852. Mr. Rogers, (dem.) gave notice of a bill to suppress ippling houses.
Mr. Congre, (dem) gave notice of a bill in relation to divorces.

The bills for the relief of John C. Beekman and others, and in relation to the expenses of the Board of Health, were passed. Adjourned.

Assembly. Atmany, Jan. 28, 1852. PUTSONAL EXPLANATIONS - RUCONCILIATION AMONG THE

Mr. HATCH, (dem.) of Erie, rose to a question of privilege, arising out of the report of the debates yester-day in regard to the canal frands. Mr. H. speke at length in explanation of his refusal to appear before the committee. He considered the appointment of the joint committee as an invasion of the powers of this House. From the course adopted by the committee, he was led to believe that their object was by hook and by crock to put him in a wrong position. He therefore desired their propositions to be put in writing. He deemed the manner in which the committee acted as abusive, and that he had rights which he would protect and defend. privilege, arising out of the re-

deemed the manner in which the committee acted as abusive, and that he had rights which he would protect and defend.

Mr. Channa (dem.), of Tompkins, a member of the committee, thought the whole difficulty originated in mistake. He believed that Mr. Hatch designed to act in good faith. There was no doubt the gentleman from Eric felt as if there was an intention on the part of the committee to embarraes him; but, as one of the committee, and on behalf of the committee, he (Mr. Cushing) would disclaim any such intention. The refusal of the gentleman from Eric to be sworn was undoubtedly owing to his belief in this unrounded idea of the intention of the committee. Mr. Cushing concluded by referring to the resolution or amendment offered by Mr. Huribut, in reference to the Conquerical Bank of Befalo. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw it at once.

Mr. Wanner (dem.), of Ottego, stated that a few days since a member of the Fenals had accused him of having spoken improperly on the floor of the floors. The change was that he (Sir W.) had charged that the Senate from Bufsic had a pecuriary interest in the canal lettings. Bit Wright fenied having made use of that word but his word promiser; and this he had intended to say to that Fenalor before he saw his speech. Afterwards, he did not feel sailed upon to do so. What he had said. The Ecnator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary interest; but not so the Senator from the Twenty-first was sufficiently rim life to deny any pecuniary i The Amembly shortly after adjourned.

Bosrow, January 28, 1852. J The Massachusetts Apil Slavery Society are holding their annual convention in this city, to last for three

of the Secretary, Edwin Quincy. It claims that all events of a historical character, for the last twenty years, are traceable directly to the efforts and influence of this are traceable directly to the efforts and influence of this society. It characterizes the doings of the last Congress as of the most abundanced profitgacy, and that the possession of power shows that the whige can become worked than democrats. The Fugitive Stave law was declared to be a failure, and slaveholders had acknowledged that it did not come up to their expectation.

The receipts during the year have been about \$7,000, and the expenses about \$6.500.

Messra Garrison, Philtips, Burleigh, Remond Parker Pilisbury, Foster, Lucy Stone, and others leaders of the anti-slavery party, are present.

From the South.

THE MAILS-PELSE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS-SOLVENCY OF MAUNSELL, WHITE & CO., ETC.

BARYLOGAE, Jan. 33, 1352.

The New Orleans mails of the lith and 19th were received this nectains, but the mail this evening brings nothing south of Mobis.

False telegraphic recents of the arrival of the America at Bailian, on Fricay last, were cent to some of the Southern papers who strongly condense the act.

Mesers, Manuscal, White & Co., of New Orleans, have bublished a circular, in which they rate that a full statement of their affairs is now in course of preparation, and will shortly be submitted to their creditors. Meanithment they assure their friends of their entire solvency, and that the large fertune of the entire partner, with the partnership assets, will scene every oldmant against unimate loss and leaves very large baissine.

The rumor, vesteday, relative to an intended duel between Governor Johnston and Senator Cooper, was a hear.

Meany Johnston and Senator Cooper, was a hear.

Messrs, Johnson and Doniel, the two Richmond edi-Mesers. Johnson and Debet, the two stemmond out-tors, have anricably estind their difficulty. Dr. James f. Owers has been nonstrated by the demo-strate cancer, for free user of Maryland, and was proba-bly elected to day. The schooler Pacific, bound from New York for Balti-more, has been bee hourd in the Chesapeake, for the last

Mossuth at Pittsburg.

PITTERURG, January 23, 1862. A delegation from the Young Mon's Association of Friends of Hungary waited upon Koseuth, to-day; also the workmen from the class factory of Bryce's McKee, each presenting material aid.

This afternoon Kossuth addressed the German population, in their native tongue, at the German Evangelisal Church. The building was well filled, and probably \$1.000 was realized.

Kossuth has concluded to remain here till Saturday.

From Boston.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SHIP ST. LOUIS IN DIS-TRESS — INSURANCE ON THE STEAMER GEORGE WASHINGTON, ETC.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1852. Worcester road, the Newton special train came in con-tact with a sleigh containing three persons; the sleigh was upset, and Mr. Geo. W. Shaw, a merchant of this city, had both his arms broken, and was otherwise so much injured that he died this morning; his wife also had both her arms broken, and one of them had to be amputated at the shoulder. She is not expected to recover. A young lad in the sleigh escaped without injury.

cover. A young lied in the should be seen that you have a seen a

rienced continued northwest gales during the passage, and leaks badly.

The stramer George Weshington recently destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, was insured for \$80,000 in the the following Boston offices:—New Kngland Company, \$25,000; Gity Mutusl, \$25,000; Altiance, \$15,000; Commercial, \$10,000; Equitable, \$6,000.

The office of Dr. Webster, Roxbury, Mass., was robbed last evening, of \$5,000.

Fatal Affray at Madison, Ia.

Legistic, Jan. 28, 1862.

A personal alterestion took place this morning, between M. C. Garber, editor of the Madison Courier, and Hamilton Hibbs, a carpenter, at Madison, Indiana, which resulted in the latter stabbing the former with a chied, in the abdomen. Garber is not expected to survive. The Sait Lake Mail.

Br Louis, Jan 23, 1852.

The Sait Lake mail has arrived at Independence, having been delayed by frequent now storms. The anow was ten inches deep on the plains. The news is unimportant. Fire and Fatal Accident,

At 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in some old rockeries near the dock, which were burned down. As the engines were going to the fire, a young man named Treetor-a segar maker-was crushed between the tengue of an engine and a lot of railroad iron, and was instantly killed.

The Sinking of the De Witt Clinton. THIRTY-SIX BODIES RECOVERED.

MEMPIUS, Jan. 28, 1961.

Thirty-six bodies have been recovered from the wreak of the steamer De Witt Clinton, which sunk a few miles below this place, on Monday.

Betcorological Observations.

BY MONSE'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1862.

BEFFALO, 9 A. M.—Barometer 29 05. Thermometer 14. Wind south. The weather is pleasant, and we have good sleighing.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—It is very cloudy, and the air damp and heavy. We have a prospect of rain. Wind southwest. Thermometer 30.

Averan 9 A. M.—It is cloudy and cold, and wind south. Thermometer 30, EVALUES, 9 A. M.—It is a pleasant morning, though cloudy. Wind south of west. Thermometer 54.

Utto, 9 A. M.—It is rather cloudy and coid. Wind south. Thermometer 30.

ALBANY, 9 A. M.—It is cloudy, and wind south. Ther-mometer 23. Barometer 29.840. Mercury 68 Tsov 9 A. M.—Thermometer 22. It is cloudy, and wind southerly.

Cruise of the Cutter Taney. The following is the report of Capt. Martin, of the cutter Taney, lately returned from a cruise for relieving

versels in distress :-

versels in distress:—

U. S. Revenue Cotter Taney.

Brates Island, January 23, 1852;

Bin :—I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel at this piace, from a cruise as far south as latitude so day of min, and that we spoke and boarded nearly all vessels we fell in with during the cruise, offering assistance to all, and sensed one, which was fortunately the only one in need of aid.

On the night of the 17th instant, we experienced and were exposed to one of the heaviest not theast gales of this unprecedented and stormy season; and on the morning of the 18th the gale having increased, and the sea making a complete breach over the vessel, it was deemed prudent, for the safety of the vessel and the lives of those on beard, to lighten her as speedily as possible. The water cacks on dock (the water had previously become solid ice, and several of the cashs had collapsed in consequence) were thown overboard, which relieved the versel in some measure. The long midship run, as

portion construction, was, of course, very wet and uncomfortable, and aboring heavily in a large, cross tumbling sea, made lee very tast.

These any moreing the gale abated, and at day-light,
when the condition of the versel could be seen, it was
apparent she would soon founder, unless quickly relieved of the immerce weight of ice with which her
decks, rails, and rigging were loaded. Notwithstanding
all were weary with watching, worn by exposure to cold
weather, loss of sleep—wet clothing, &z., all exerted
themselves, aware of their peril, but it was several hours
before the vasel recovered her buoyancy, and not until
then could she be proncunced out of danger.

During the day out little rail could be made, owing to
their colicity with ice. After the first use of boiling
valer upon them, and much beating, a sufficient amount
of rail was set to river a course. The main-jib was
found to be fough form and chaffed; every block was
found to be fough torn and chaffed; every block was
found to be fough torn and chaffed; every block was
found to be fough to the course. The main-jib was
found to be fough to the course the main-jib was
found to be continuance of cold weather.

I shall proceed to relit immediately, by making the
necessary repairs. The rent sails we are endeavoring to
repair on least, being making to obtain a sail maser.
Our apply of valer being quite out, we are misking
every carefully to fill up, but meet with nuch difficulty,
owing to the condition of the pumps, which are nearly
all (T.z.ch up.

Every effort will be made to have the vessel in immediate

it (rozers up. Everyeffort will be made to have the vessel in immediate readiness to carry out the views of the Department re-lative to corneing for the relief of distinct vessels, and no delay shall occur in proceeding to sea the moment we shall be leftred and a supply of water obtained. Very respectfully, your obtass't, Fitancis MARTIN, Captain. Uns. Thomas Coaws, Scoretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Weakington B C.

Broadty in City Intelligence.

Broadty - Instances of this nature have been multiplying of late in the "Gity of thurches." During the present week no less than four parties charged with this clime have been imposite under the recognizance of the pide magicirates. The one exciting the greatest dense of interest is that of David Orr, recently keeper of the Shakapear dribbling seloon in Fulton street who, as it alsoed, after chabiting with a woman for two years, and teling the reputed father of two children by her andealy became cannonred of a young girl, named Watkins, with whom he sloped to Philadelphia and was there united to her in the tonds of wedlock. The father of the girl proceeded after them, and both were brought on here, and on Saturday next, the case is to be intelligent to be intellig means at the time, that a woman he had married in Ireland, some years previous, was still living. However, effects eached on remothly with the ewe couple until should week since when the first wife arrived on our short, at once upselfs, in the mind of the accussed, all the clitiquions which he had contracted in his second all once and he took up his about with his fact love. The second wife soons acceptained the facts in the case, and had him arrested, and vesterday afternoon he was committen in foll, to await his trips at the next term of the Court of typer and Terminer. The remaining cases were disposed or in like manner.

Consert rion or the M. R. Courts.—The lay means of the various churches of this denomination, is brocking, are beginning to acliate the subject of a lay representation at the temeral Conference. As it now remained, the representation is very unsequent this respect, the laymen contending that the timerant admission case.

The Rivers German Loan -\$1,200 bas been sub-miles at Merriand, 25 for at Philipping, and \$15,000 at Chainnall, to the German long.